IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claims 1-23 (Cancelled).

24. (Previously Presented) A device for separating molecules, the device comprising:

a plurality of alternating constricted and unconstricted regions forming a channel;

the unconstricted regions having a depth transverse dimension and length sufficient to allow a larger molecule to attain approach its equilibrium shape as it moves through the channel in response to a driving force; and,

the constricted regions having a molecule transverse dimension sufficiently small to influence the shape of some of the molecules moving through the channels.

25. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 24 wherein the constricted regions provide a trapping point adjacent an unconstricted region, and wherein the larger molecules have a wider contact area at the trapping point of the constricted regions, and thus have a higher probability of escaping the unconstricted region through a constricted region than a smaller molecule.

26. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 24 wherein molecules in the unconstricted regions are in a relaxed state, and are entropically hindered from entering adjacent constricted regions in the channel.

27. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 24 and further comprising a substrate supporting the channel.

28. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 24 wherein the constricted regions are nanofluidic, and the unconstricted regions are obstacle free.

29. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 24 wherein the equilibrium spherical shape of a smaller molecule has a radius of gyration, and wherein the constricted region has a transverse dimension less than such radius of gyration.

30. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 24 wherein both large and small molecule need to deform from their equilibrium states to enter the constricted region.

31. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 24 wherein the equilibrium shape of the larger molecule is influenced by the constricted region to a greater extent than the equilibrium shape of a smaller molecule.

32. (Previously Presented) device for separating molecules, the device comprising:

a plurality of alternating constricted and unconstricted regions forming a channel;

the unconstricted regions having a depth and length sufficient to allow a larger molecule to approach its radius of gyration as it moves through the channel in response to a driving force;

the constricted regions having a depth less than a radius of gyration of a smaller molecule; and

means for applying force to molecules in the channel.

33. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 32 wherein the constricted regions provide a trapping point adjacent an unconstricted region, and wherein the larger molecules have a wider contact area at the trapping point of the constricted regions, and thus have a higher probability of escaping the unconstricted region through a constricted region than a smaller molecule.

34. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 32 wherein molecules in the unconstricted regions are in a relaxed state, and are entropically hindered from entering adjacent constricted regions in the channel.

35. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 32 and further comprising a substrate supporting the channel.

36. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 32 wherein the constricted regions are nanofluidic, and the unconstricted regions are obstacle free.

37. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 32 wherein the equilibrium spherical shape of a smaller molecule has a radius of gyration, and wherein the constricted region has a transverse dimension less than such radius of gyration.

38. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 32 wherein both the larger and smaller molecule need to deform from their equilibrium states to enter the constricted region.

39. (Previously Presented) A device for separating molecules, the device comprising:

an input reservoir and an output reservoir;

a plurality of alternating constricted and unconstricted regions forming a channel coupled between the input and output reservoir;

the unconstricted regions having a depth and length sufficient to allow a larger molecule to approach its equilibrium spherical shape as it moves through the channel in response to a driving force; and,

the constricted regions having a depth less than an equilibrium spherical shape of a smaller molecule.

40. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 39, wherein the input and output reservoirs are positioned to contain a buffer solution with molecules to be separated.

41. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 40 and further comprising a first contact positioned within the input reservoir to contact the buffer solution and a second contact positioned within the output reservoir to contact the buffer solution.

42. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 39 and further comprising a detector positioned about the channel to detect desired molecules in the channel.

43. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 42 wherein the detector comprises an optical microscope.

44. A device for separating molecules, the device comprising:

a loading chamber;

a plurality of separation channels coupled to the loading chamber, each separation channel having a plurality of alternating constricted and unconstricted regions;

the unconstricted regions having a depth and length sufficient to allow a larger molecule to approach its equilibrium spherical shape as it moves through the separation channel in response to a driving force; and,

the constricted regions having a depth less than an equilibrium spherical shape of a smaller molecule.

45. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 44 wherein different separation channels have different structural parameters selected from the group consisting of a transverse dimension and length of each of the regions.

46. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 45 wherein the parameters are optimized for the separation of different length ranges of molecules.

47. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 44 wherein the loading chamber comprises multiple support pillars.

48. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 44 wherein the loading chamber is coupled to a loading channel by an entropic barrier.

49. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 44 wherein the loading chamber is coupled to a first electrical contact through an entropic barrier.

50. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 49 wherein the separation channels are coupled to a second electrical contact, and wherein the first and second electrical contacts provide an electric field for driving molecules through the separation channels when coupled to a power source.

51. (Previously Presented) A device for separating larger molecules from smaller molecules, the device comprising:

a channel having a depth and length sufficient to allow larger molecules to approach their equilibrium spherical shape; and

means for creating a series of entropic barriers to selected molecules in the channel.

52. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 51 and further comprising means for driving the molecules through the channel.

53. (Previously Presented) A device for separating molecules, the device comprising:

a sequence of an unconstricted region and an entropic barrier forming a channel;

the unconstricted region having a transverse dimension and length sufficient to allow selected molecules to approach their equilibrium shape as they move through the channel in response to a driving force; and,

the entropic barrier influencing the shape of selected molecules as they move through the channel.

54. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 53 wherein the entropic barrier provides a differential delay of molecules moving through the channel based on the size of the molecules.

55. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 53 and further comprising further alternating unconstricted regions and entropic barriers forming the channel.

56. (Previously Presented) A device for separating molecules, the device comprising:

a plurality of alternating constricted and unconstricted regions forming a channel;

the unconstricted regions having a transverse dimension and length sufficient to allow a larger molecule to approach its equilibrium shape as it moves through the channel in response to a driving force; and,

the constricted regions having a transverse dimension sufficiently small to modulate a time it takes selected molecules to pass through the constricted regions, wherein both large and small molecules pass through the channel.